



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

End of smallpox in Chehalis and Centralia, Washington.

TACOMA, WASH., May 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that from information received from the health authorities of Chehalis and Centralia, Washington, both cities are now free from smallpox.

Respectfully,

F. J. SCHUG,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Wyoming.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO., May 4, 1900.

SIR: I desire to report to you the following new cases of smallpox which have been reported since I last wrote you: Green River (Sweet Water County), Wyo., 4; Aspen (Uintah County), Wyo., 4; Rock Springs (Sweet Water County), Wyo., 2; total, 10.

Chief Surgeon Jonas, of the Union Pacific Railroad, has established a sanitary department for the Wyoming division and has placed Dr. Amos W. Barber of Cheyenne in charge of the eastern division, which embraces the territory between Cheyenne and Rawlins, and Dr. R. Harvey Reed of Rock Springs has been appointed for the western division, including all the territory from Rawlins to Ogden. Two sanitary directors are authorized to inspect all grading camps, outfit cars, hotels, depots, and such other property of the company as may in any way bear on the spread of the disease.

They are also authorized to vaccinate those who have not been vaccinated, fumigate all premises, see that everything is kept in a sanitary condition, and all suspects rigidly quarantined with the least possible delay.

Each sanitary director is furnished with a sanitary inspector, whose duty it will be to visit all camps and other points along the road and keep up a systematic inspection of the same until the disease is extinguished. The great difficulty in this work is the importation of infected cases with parties from Iowa and Kansas.

Respectfully,

R. HARVEY REED,
Surgeon-General, Wyoming National Guard.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 142, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2, whooping cough, 1, and 32 from tuberculosis.

Oakland.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 76, including 9 from tuberculosis.

Sacramento.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 140, including measles, 2, and 15 from tuberculosis.

Hartford.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 121, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.